A DECLARATION AGAINST A CROSSE PETITION:

WHEREIN

Some ſecret lets of the intended reformation are diſcovered.

The danger of Diviſion prevented.

And the unity of this Iland in religion urged.

BY

THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE GENERALL ASSEMBLY.

First, Printed at *Edenburgh*, and now reprinted at *London* for *H. B.* in *Cornhill*, 1642.

THe Word of GOD, the example of the People of GOD, and of the Kirk of Christ, since the beginning, and our own late, but very notable and never to be forgotten experience, may abundantly teach us, that the motions, resolutions and endeavours of the Godly, for the advancement of the Kingdome of the Son of GOD, by establishing or propagating the Reformation of Religion, must meet with a world of opposition and hinderances, which might make their hearts to faint, and their hands to faile, if upon the same grounds and documents they were not taught to acquit themselues, in doing the duty required of them by the necessity of their callings, and for the successe to depend upon the unsearchable wisedome, and invincible power of GOD, which are made perfect in the simplicity and weaknesse of his servants: *The zeale of the Lord of hosts will performe it.*

There hath ever been in the Kirk of Christ, and shall be to the end, a generation which maketh more account of the World, then of the Faith of Christ, doth conceive that differences about Religion are but the contentions of Kirk-men, that therefore there is no necessity of the Reformation of Religion, and that to know nothing of this kind, is the surest Faith, and seeketh in their service to Kings and Princes civilly to supererogate at their hands, beyond the deservings others, and above the expressed desires and commands of Princes themselves, that the rewards of their singular zeale may be the greater, & therefore have proven, and daily do prove the most pernicious and dangerous enemies of the true Religion: against this

generation, which saith, *Let us deale wisely with them*, we have this comfort and advantage, and we know amongst all the Enemies of the Truth, they least of all thinke that they doe God service.

We who are intrusted for the time, to be the Commissioners of the late Generall Assembly, sitting at *Edinburgh* for the Affaires of the Kirk committed to our care and diligence, specially for preserving of our owne Reformation, and peace against all sorts of Enemies, and according to the interest of this Kirk for unity in Religion and Uniformity of Government with the Kirk of *England*, which was no new motion of ours, but a proposition made by the Commissioners of the Treaty, which then received from the Kings Majesty and Parliament of *England*, such an Answer as hath beene the ground of many Consultations, Declarations, and publique Letters since, and of a renewed supplication at this time to the Kings Majesty, and of a Declaration to the Parliament of *England* for the same effect. While wee are thus exercised, we are desired by some Noblemen, Barons, and Burgesses, occasionally met at *Edinburgh*, to send some of our number to joyne with them in a Petition, representing to the Right Honourable the Lords and other Commissioners of Parliament for the conservation of peace, their humble thoughts and feares that the printing of His Majesties Letter of the date, *December* 5. by Warrant and Command of the Right Honourable the Lords of His Majesties Privy Councell, and the not printing of the Declaration of both Houses of Parliament, unto which the printed Letter was an Answer, might be taken by the Kingdome of *England*, as an approbation of the whole matter, and all the particulars which it did expresse, and thereby to animate and provoke this Nation against them as Rebels and Traitours;

We

We finding that the Petition did homologate both in the end and meanes with our Commission, and the matter of our present deliberations did willingly satisfie the desire of the Petitioners, and therefore from our tender and dutifull respect to His Majesties Honour, for preventing and removing of all occasion of jealousies and suspitions betwixt the two Kingdomes, for preservation both of our owne peace at home, and our common peace with *England*, and for promoving the so much desired Unity of Religion, a meane of all other most conducing to the conservation of both, did with them (conforme to the order observed in such cases since the beginning of our late Reformation) humbly supplicate, that the meaning of the publication of his Majesties Letter might be cleared, and that the Declaration of both Houses of Parliament to their Brethren of *Scotland* might be printed and published, &c.

But behold, after a few daies a contrary Petition is presented to the Lords of His Majesties Privie Councell, by some private Noblemen, Barons, and Gentlemen, which comming to our hands, we found after due examination to be nothing else but a secret plot and subtle under-mining of all the present designes of this Kirk and Kingdom, for Unity of Religion, and of all the work of God in this Land: And therefore we made upon it the Observations and Animadversions following.

The private persons knowing that the Commissioners of the Generall Assemblie were sitting at this time about such matters as they meddle with in their Petition, and that we had joyned in presenting a Petition to the Commissioners for conserving of Peace, much about the same particulars, whereof they could not be ignorant by reason of the Act of the late Assembly, they did not so much as acquaint us with their intentions, that we might I.

either have petitioned with them, or have adviſed them to deſiſt: which although it may ſeem to be but an errour in the manner of their doing, yet doth it imply contempt, uſurpation and diviſion; and being winked at may be the cauſe of much diſturbance and confuſion in theſe times, eſpecially they profeſſing that they deſire to cleare themſelves and their intentions, not onely to the Lords of Councell, but to the Kings Majeſty, to the Kingdome of *England*, and to all the World, which is nothing elſe but under the colour of a Petition to make a publique Declaration, contrary to the proceedings, not onely of the Generall Aſſembly and their Commiſſioners, but alſo to the deſires and diligence of the Commiſſioners of the Treaty of the Honourable Lords of Councell, and of the Conſervators of Peace, who have all concurred, and doe ſtill concurre in their joynt deſires of Unity of Religion in His Majeſties Dominions, reſolving to preſſe this Unity to the uttermoſt of their endeavours as a neceſſary preſervative of our own Reformation and Peace, which without it cannot long ſubſiſt; and much croſſing that clauſe of our Covenant wherein we ſweare, that we ſhall not caſt in any let or impediment that may ſtay or hinder any ſuch reſolution, as by common conſent ſhall be found to conduce for ſo good ends.

Although the Petitioners profeſſe with us that they deſire the Union of this Iland in Religion and Kirk-Government, yet their Petition doth too plainely and palpably tend to the contrary, as is apparent by this threefold conſideration: 1. For remedy of the diviſions and diſtractions in *England*, the Petition deſireth onely *the ſuppreſſion of inſolent Papiſts, malignant ſchiſmatickes, and diſloyall Browniſts and Separatiſts, the ſpeciall, if not ſole promovers and fomenters of theſe unhappy miſunderſtandings:* and thus doth paſſe by the Prelates, and balketh the Biſhops,

Biſhops, who have bin the moſt reſtleſſe ſticklers in this buſineſſe, and the prime authors of all theſe tragedies ſince the beginning, and thereby would take us off our right and ſtraight courſe of preſſing uniformitie in Kirk-government, in the Treatie, in our Declarations, and in the Generall Aſſembly: The Apologiſts for the petition would have reduced the Prelates either to Papiſts, or to Sectaries; but the Authors of the Petition intended better ſervice, by ſending the Petition to England, without trenching upon the Lordly Prelacy, or touching the Prelates at all; which from ſtrangers is an high provocation againſt the Kingdome and Parliament of England, and no ſmall prejudice againſt the proceedings of this Kirk and Kingdome for Reformation. 2 This Petition doth indirectly caſt foule aſpertions upon thoſe who are moſt zealous for the reformation in England, and doth very much ſymbolize with the language of the Popiſh and Prelaticall party in England; calling the Parliament, and all that ſeek after Reformation, *Browniſts*, *Separatiſts*, *Authors of tumultuary conventions*, &c. 3 It hinteth at our zeal and forwardneſſe in the matter of the Reformation of the Kirk of England: which may appeare thus; The Petitioners declare, *That ſince the duty of charity doth oblige all Chriſtians to pray and profeſſe their deſires, that all others were of the ſame Religion with themſelves*, &c. Therefore they repreſent their wiſhes for unity of Religion and Kirk government, as an expreſſion and teſtimonie of their affection to the good of their brethren in England: Declaring further, That *they deſire this work to be proſecuted without preſuming or uſurping to preſcribe lawes and rules of Reformation to their Neighbours.* And again they repeat, that *by their wiſhes and deſires they intend no wayes to paſſe their bounds, in preſcribing or ſetting downe rules and limits to his Majeſtie and Houſes of Parliament*

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their wisdome and authoritie, in the way of prosecution hereof. And why do they so plentifull purge, and carefully cleare themselves concerning this particular, if their intention were not to leave some aspersion upon this Kirk and State, as if we were passing our bounds, by presuming to prescribe rules and limits to His Majesty and Houses of Parliament? For further evidence whereof, it is to be remembred, that in the first part of their Petition they plainly professe, that they are clearing themselves and their intentions, lest they should be thought to be involved with us in the same desires, judgements, and opinions: So that all which they say by way of clearing of themselves and their intentions, ariseth from this ground, that they will not be thought involved with us in our desires, Judgements, and opinions, and so condemne us in these particulars in which chiefly they justifie themselves: neither can wee knit together their words, or interpret their apologie to another meaning. Now what is this else but to overturne the very foundation of all our endeavours for this work of Reformation, which was the Article of the Treatie for union in Religion, and uniformity in Kirk government? Not as a matter nakedly desired and wished for, but as a principall demand, and necessary mean, without which neither truth nor peace could be secured unto us. The importance and necessitie whereof hath bin since that time so deeply laid to heart by this Kirk and Kingdome, that as the Generall Assembly, and we for our part representing the same, so the Lords of Counsell, and the Commissioners of Parliament for conservation of the peace, concurring with us, have been, and are most serious and solicitous in the importunate and earnest pressing of this union in Religion and Kirk government, resolving to use our uttermost endeavours in the prosecuting and effectuating of such a blessed and

necessary

neceſſary work, as being dearer to us then all our lives and Fortunes: neither did the Generall Aſſembly ſpare to repreſent their humble advice concerning the way of proſecuting that work to the Houſes of Parliament, and to others ſeeking after Reformation in England.

III. Their Petition doth tend to a dangerous diviſion in this Kirk and Kingdom; for as it doth reflect upon us for our joyning in the Petition concerning His Majeſties printed Letter preſented to the Com. of Parliament, for conſervation of the Peace, upon a pretext (as it ſaith) of the not ſitting of the Privy Councell at that time; ſo it inſinuateth, that we did preſume to queſtion or ſeek of the Lords of Councell an account of their Actions; both which are foule and groundleſſe aſperſions: yea, it declareth, that the Petitioners do ſo far diſlike our Petition, that they conceive they were wanting in their dutie and allegeance to the Kings Majeſtie, if by their ſilence they ſhould ſuffer themſelves to be involved with us in the like deſires, judgements and opinions: thus plainly profeſſing a diviſion and ſeparation, aſwell from us, as from other Noblemen, Gentlemen, Burgeſſes, and Miniſters, here occaſionally met, with whom we joyned in the foreſaid Petition. And not content to withdraw themſelves from being involved with us, the Petition doth alſo inſinuate, that in their opinion we are involved in the breach of dutie and allegeance to the Kings Majeſtie; and not we onely, but the Commiſſioners for conſerving the Peace, who did hearken and aſſent to our Petition, and did ſeriouſly recommend to the Lords of His Majeſties Privie Councell, that part of the Petition which did concerne their Lordſhips clearing of their meaning in the publication of His Majeſties Letter, by their cauſing print the Declaration of the Parliament of England. The Lords of Councell are likewiſe involved in the ſame breach of allegeance, by reaſon of their grant of our deſire in cauſing print the Declaration of both Houſes of Parliament, upon the warrant of another Letter from His Majeſtie, and therewith declaring, that their Lordſhips publication of any Paper, doth not import their approbation of the contents thereof.

IV. The Petition above-mentioned doth import no ſmall prejudice to the happie Union and late Treaty of Peace betwixt the Kingdoms, inſinuating to the Lords of His Majeſties Privie Councell, that their Lordſhips in anſwering our Petition concerning the clearing of their meaning in the publication of His Majeſties Letter,

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might do no act which might give His Majestie occasion to repent him of that trust for aid and assistance, which He was pleased to declare in his Letter December 5. that he reposeth in us His Subjects of this His ancient and native Kingdom; whereby the Petitioners do intimate their desires, that the Lords of Councell might not declare that for which we did supplicate, but to declare by their not printing the Declaration of the Parliament, that their Lordships publication of His Majesties Letter did import their approbation of the contents thereof, and so acknowledge their willingnesse to take Arms against the Parliament of England, upon the grounds contained in that Letter, when His Majesty shall require them so to do. And for their own part they declare, that they think themselves obliged *in every cause which may concern His Majesties honour to concurre with their friends and followers in quiet manner, or in Arms, as they shall be required of His Majestie, his Councell, or any having his authoritie.* Which if understood and applyed aright, no loyall Subject can denie, but it is meant and expressed in their Petition, as in opposition to our Petition. So in contemplation of the Differences betwixt His Majestie, and the Parliament of England, unto which their words relate. For they professe to represent such particulars as they are confident will much conduce to the removing of all the mistakes betwixt His Majestie, and the Parliament: of which particulars, that is the first, That according to His Majesties trust expressed in His Letter December 5. the Subjects of this Kingdom declare themselves willing and ready to take Arms in every cause which may concerne His Majesties honour, being required by His Majestie, or any having His Authoritie. And is not this to make void the Treaty, ratified by the publick Faith of this Kingdom, and Act of Parliament, discharging all taking up of Arms against the Kingdom or Subjects of England, upon any pretence whatsoever, without consent of Parliament, declaring the breach of Peace; and that after three moneths warning? Which treaty the Estates of Parliament did sweare to observe inviolably, in the same very oath in which they did swear allegeance to the Kings Majestie; thereby declaring, that the observation of the conclusions of the treaty may well consist with our duty and allegeance to our Soveraigne, whereas the Petition doth indirectly put some aspersion of Læsmajestie upon the Parliament for confirming and swearing to observe the Articles of the Treatie,

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which in the opinion of the Petitioners are inconsistent with our oath of allegeance. If they say that their Petition did onely insinuate that we may not take Arms to assist the Parliament against the King, they put upon it a sense which it cannot bear, both because they knew that the supplication of the Noblemen, Barons, & others assisted by us, did not directly nor indirectly contain any such thing, And because His Majesties trust expressed in that Letter (which they desire His Majestie may not have occasion from us to repent) is not onely a negative trust, that we will not take arms against him, but a positive trust and confidence, that we will be readie to assist him. And finally, because the clause of the Supplication of the Generall Assembly which they mention as containing our obligation to our Soveraigne, and that in reference to the present distractions in England, is positive, and not negative.

V. Lastly, the Petitioners for their own private ends doe very much wrest and mis-apply our Nationall Covenant, about which the whole Nation, and all the Members of the Kirk of Scotland have as great reason, as by the mind of man can be conceived, to be most tender and cautelous; and which every one amongst us, according to his place and calling, is obliged to vindicate from every violation; and namely, from sinister glosses, and false interpretations, which may be the fountaine and cause (the Covenant being one principall rule of our actions and undertakings) of many scruples, transgressions, and disturbances. Wee acknowledge before God, and professe before the World, that by our Covenant we are bound to the utmost of our power, with our meanes and lives, to stand to the defence of our dread Soveraigne the Kings Majestie, his Person and Authoritie, in the defence and preservation of the true Religion, Lawes and Liberties of this Kirk and Kingdome; likewise in every cause which may concerne his Majesties honour, according to the Lawes of this Kingdome, and the duty of good Subjects, to concurre with our friends and followers in quiet manner, and in arms, as we shall be required of His Majestie, his Councell, or any having his authoritie. We know, that he who wilfully transgresseth one Article of the Covenant, it being copulative, is by interpretation guiltie of all. And therefore under the greatest paines expressed in the Covenant, we resolve for our selves, all the dayes of our lives, and doe exhort all others to that duty which they have sworne and subscribed to performe to the Kings Majestie: But we desire to know of the Petitioners, who

are so ready at this time to make their own conclusions out of the Covenant, which was never intended by it, nor thought upon at the first or last time at the swearing and subscribing thereof, how it commeth to passe that they never took the Covenant in their mouth, but in this one Article? Are they not bound by their Covenant, and the same clause of the supplication, cited by them, to their mutuall concurrence and assistance for the cause of Religion? and to stand, with their means and lives, to the defence thereof, in the doctrine and discipline of the Kirk of Scotland? and to live godly, soberly, and righteously in this present world? True Conscience of duty and sincerity in keeping the Covenant, will make the obedience universall. Secondly, seeing the Petitioners would onely have unitie in Religion, and uniformitie in Kirk-Government advanced by Christian wishes and faire meanes, and yet insinuateth their offer by armes to decide the municipall debates of *England*, anent Civill matters, while the Civill and Ecclesiastick Judicatories, and the rest of this Kirk and Kingdome are desiring an Assembly, and a Parliament, to consider their interest and duty, and to contribute their best endeavours (in what is above the power of their Commissioners) to further this unitie of Religion, and remove these distractions in *England*, we aske, whether they presume that they alone keepe the Covenant, and would render unto Christ which is Christs, and unto *Cæsar* which is *Cæsars*, and that all others are Covenant-breakers? Thirdly, doe they not know that the Covenant was subscribed in the years, 1581. and 1591. before King *James* was King of *England*? and that in the particular Heads and Articles, it is qualified by expresse limitations and restrictions to this *Kirk and Kingdome, to the Religion, Lawes and Liberties of Scotland*? therefore can no more be extended to municipall debates, and to the Lawes and Liberties of *England*, unto which we are strangers, then the Kingdome of *England* can judge of our Lawes, and determine our differences, the two Kingdomes being still independent, and not subordinate one to another, but parallell, which is more at large expressed in the beginning of the treaty of Peace: Nor is the sending of our Forces into *Ireland* a necessary duty of our Covenant, but a voluntary testimony of our high respects to our King, and of our brotherly kindnesse to the Kingdome of *England*, as was expressed by the Estates in the last Parliament. Fourthly, doe not the Petitioners observe the limitations expresly contained in the words cited by themselves, *according to the Lawes of this Kingdome, and duty of good Subjects*?

jects? which some of them may remember was interpreted in the Assembly, as if it had been said within this Kingdome; nor was there ever any law of this Kingdom of further extent: A law and Treaty there is, we know, forbidding it. Fifty, may they not learne from the printed Letter, that the Kings Majestie expresseth not his confidence of assistance from *Scotland*, upon any ground or article of the Covenant, which his Majestie knoweth to be so obligatory among us, but from the obedience, duty and affection of His Subjects of Scotland, without any mention of our Covenant? But such is the supererogation of some of the Petitioners above what His Majestie requires, that they will put a tye of the Covenant upon us, where GOD and the King hath left us free. Thus have we related the interpretation of the Covenant made by the Assembly, and vindicate that clause of the Covenant, which is so farre perverted by this Petition.

The Petitioners hearing that their Petition had given offence to the Commissioners of the Assembly, and that we were about the examination and censuring thereof, did direct foure of their number with another Petition to give satisfaction to the exceptions that might be taken against them, as is contained in their Remonstrance which they exhibite for that end: But when in a calme and quiet conference, al the particular reasons above-written, were represented unto them, and all meanes used to move them to part from their Petition, they could not be induced, neither in the name of others that had sent them, nor for themselves, to acknowledge the smallest errour either in the matter of their Petition, or in the manner of their petitioning; only they made offer to joyne with us the Commissioners of the Assembly in a new Petition for Unitie of Religion, and gave such glosses and interpretations upon the clauses of their Petition, which were most excepted against, as could neither consist with the words nor scope of the contrivers and authors. And therefore being desired and earnestly dealt with, they not only refused to declare under their hands that no other thing was meant in the Petition, then they had by word expressed, but also did stun to allow or permit us, the Commissioners of the Assembly, to declare so much in their names, as was contained in their own verball expressions, intending that the Petition shou'd go through this and the neighbouring Kingdomes for the ends for which it was devised, and especially into England, for frustrating all that hath been done,

or is now in doing by this Kirk and Kingdome, out of their pious intention, and by their publick endeavours for Unitie of Religion, and the Peace of the two Kingdomes : And in the mean time that nothing ſhould be extant from them or their confeſſions and interpretations in the contrary.

In this caſe we Judge it neceſſary, and find it incumbent to us to emit this Declaration, for vindicating our preſent and by-paſt proceedings : For our ſilence and connivence were a breach of our duty to GOD, a neglect of the charge and truſt committed unto us by the Generall Aſſembly, an occaſion as well of diviſions at home, as of jealouſies and miſ-underſtandings betwixt the Kingdomes, a confirmation of Petitioners in their errour, and an indirect approbation of their Petition ; as likewiſe a cauſe of ſtumbling and doubting to others who ſhall read or heare of ſuch a Petition, eſpecially to thoſe, who through want of diſcerning, are not able to prove things that are different, might be eaſily deceived by their pretexts and ſophiſtications. We are not ignorant that this Petition doth very much reflect upon the Parliament, Privy Councell, and the Conſervators of Peace ; but this we leave to the wiſe conſideration of theſe civill Judicatories, as they ſhall finde themſelves concerned : We have contained our ſelves within our proper Spheare, not daring to neglect our own duty, while wee forbeare to meddle with that which pertaines to others.

The Petitioners are not all of one kinde and diſpoſition of heart, but are unequally voked againſt the Worke of God. Some of them are knowne, and ſome of them have been conceived to bee Magligants and Incendiares from the beginning : but God forbid that they ſhould now by oppoſing unitie in Religion and Peace, prove enemies to all Religion and Righteouſneſſe ; for then will it bee both thought and ſpoken, that all this time paſt they have been lying in wait for the ſeaſon, when their malignancie might appear ; and it will be obſerved, that they who were of late at diſtance amongſt themſelves, are now at a greement ; and that like *Samſons* foxes, they turne taile to taille with fire-brands in the midſt, to burne up the husbandrie of GOD, when now the fields are white for the harveſt. It cannot be the cauſe of God which is not either ſecretly or openly oppoſed by men of perverſe minds ; nor can blinded minds and hardned hearts till God touch them by his power, chooſe but

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ſecretly or openly oppoſe the truth and cauſe of God. And therefore it is very neceſſary that ſuch men take heed unto themſelves, leaſt by their fulneſſe of all ſubtletie and miſchiefe, and their not ceaſing to pervert the right wayes of the Lord, they bee found to bee fighting againſt God, which will prove bitterneſſe in the end: Others there be who have joyned in this Petition (to judge charitably) not from oppoſition to the unitie of Religion, they having done and ſuffered ſo much, and hazarded all for the Reformation of Religion at home, but partly out of unwillingneſſe to refuſe or diſpleaſe their friends to whom they are obliged by naturall or other particular bands, and partly by reaſon of the ſpecious pretences in the Petition, not conſidering the bad intentions of the contrivers, or the dangerous importance and conſequence of the Petition it ſelfe: Let ſuch men, to whom the Commiſſioners of the Aſſembly wiſh all true happineſſe, ſeriouſly thinke as well upon the condition of the worke, and the quallitie of the company with whom they joyne, as upon their owne intentions, leaſt they wrong both themſelves, and the cauſe of God, contrary to their deſires, and more then they are aware of; and let them remember how dangerous it is to walke in the counſell of the ungodly, for their ſoules to come into their ſecret, and their glory to be joynd with that Aſſembly. If counſell be like the principall agent, conſent is like the inſtrument; and to be inſtruments of, or acceſſorie unto the hindrance of the intended, and ſo much deſired unitie of Religion, which maketh ſo fair a way for the Kingdome of Chriſt through the earth, how great a ſin is it? and how great a ſorrow ſhall it be?

All this we have thought good to expreſſe concerning that diviſive Petition, and thoſe who are joyned together in it, being caſt in our way as a ſtumbling block and rock of offence, for hinderance of the work of God, both at home and abroad. And as Wee exhort and warne all the people of God in this Land to obſerve them who cauſe diviſions and offences, and to avoid them; So we hope aſſuredly, that no ſuch courſes, nor counſels ſhall proſper, as do tend directly or indirectly, to the ſtopping of the courſe of the Goſpell, or to the ſuppreſſion of Religion and Reformation, and that God Almighty

ty ſhall againſt al impediments carry forward this his bleſſed and glorious Work, to the glory of his great Name, to the advancement of the Kingdom of his Son Jeſus Chriſt, to the deſtruction of Antichriſt, to the firme Peace and happy Union of all His Majeſties Dominions in Religion, and to His Majeſties Honour and Happineſſe: Whom GOD preſerve to raign long and proſperouſly over us.

FINIS.

At Edenburgh *the* 18. *day of* Ianuary, 1643.

THe Commiſſioners appointed by the Kings Majeſtie, and his Parliament of Scotland, *for conſerving the Articles of the Treaty, Doe finde that the Petition given in to His Majeſties Privie Councell by ſome Noblemen and Gentlemen upon the tenth of this* Moneth, *doth tend to the hinderance of their proceedings and endeavours in this publik* Work *committed to them by the Kings Majeſtie, and Parliament: And that it is prejudiciall to the authority of this* Commiſſion, *the ſame being in oppoſition of what was that day recommended by the ſaid* Commiſſioners *to the Councell. And ordaine this* Act *to be publiſhed for ſtopping all farther progreſſe of that or other Petitions of that kind, And that it be Printed with the Declaration of the* Commiſſioners *of the* Generall Aſſembly *made here-anent.*

Sic ſubſcribitur

Arch. Primeroſe *Cler. Commiſſ.*